



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the Korean Straits. The three vessels were the cruisers *Oleg*, *Aurora*, and *Zemtschug*, and gave ample evidence of having come in contact with shot and shell. Upon inspection it was found that they had no quarantinable diseases. Upon the *Zemtschug* there were 14 killed and 40 wounded; on the *Aurora* there were 15 killed and 80 wounded, and on the *Oleg* there were 13 killed and 40 wounded.

The navy, the army, the civil government, and the principal private hospital of Manila offered to take care of the wounded. After some consultation the Russians decided to avail themselves of the offer of the navy. In consequence, 40 of the most severely injured were removed to the navy hospital at Canacao, Cavite. The remainder were placed under treatment on board the vessels by the Russian medical officers. Up to the end of the week no deaths have occurred. It is reported that with few exceptions the entire number are convalescing.

During the week no vessels cleared for the United States.

Week ended June 17, 1905: Smallpox, no cases, 1 death; plague, no cases, no deaths.

The following vessels cleared for ports in the United States or its dependencies during the week:

On June 16, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, with 197 crew, 151 cabin and 1,053 steerage passengers, cleared for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected; 1,401 persons were vaccinated. Cargo was inspected and passed, or disinfected, and so labeled. All on board were inspected at hour of sailing. Cargo manifests signed.

On June 17, 1905, the British steamer *Changsha*, with 60 crew, 24 cabin and 30 steerage passengers, en route from Hongkong to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health.

*Circular relative to vaccination of crews on vessels engaged in interisland traffic.*

[Circular order, No. 109, bureau of coast guard and transportation.]

JUNE 17, 1905.

The following circular letter of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands to the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others, is published for the benefit of all concerned:

Your attention is called to the fact that during the past four years the quarantine service has endeavored to vaccinate the crews of all vessels plying between ports of the Philippine Islands.

In order to lessen the liability of smallpox occurring among the crews on vessels, and to reduce to a minimum the necessity for placing crews of vessels in quarantine when smallpox is detected, this office asks your cooperation to the end that no new members of crews be employed who do not possess blue cards issued by this service. When any person applies for a position aboard your vessels, he should be required to show a quarantine service blue vaccination card. If he does not have one, he should be sent to this office at once to be vaccinated before allowing him to go aboard. By giving us your assistance in this matter commerce will be facilitated, your interests will be benefited, and the necessity for quarantining your vessels on account of unprotected members of the crew will be avoided.

Captains will make every effort to comply with this order, as it will be the means of quarantining or keeping out of quarantine our vessels.

Any officer or employee who is put in quarantine, due to the fact of his not having a blue card, after a reasonable time, will have his pay stopped for all the time he is held in quarantine.

J. M. HELM,  
*Commander, U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.*

#### PORTO RICO.

#### *Report from San Juan—Transactions of Service—Mortality—Smallpox.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Del Valle reports, July 24, as follows:

*Transactions at this port and the 6 subports during the month of June, 1905.*

#### SAN JUAN.

Vessels inspected .....	16
Vessels held in quarantine .....	3
Bills of health issued .....	24
Persons detained in quarantine.....	17

The vessels detained in quarantine and permitted to transact necessary business under guard were the steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia*, which arrived here from ports of Venezuela and Curaçao on the 14th and 28th of June, respectively, and the Spanish mail steamship *Montevideo* from ports of Central and South America, including Colon, and which arrived at San Juan on June 21. The sanitary condition of this port is fair, and there are no quarantinable diseases present except some mild isolated cases of smallpox.

The reports from the subports show the following transactions:

Mayaguez: Vessels inspected, 6; bills of health issued, 10.

Arecibo: Vessels inspected, 4; bills of health issued, 7.

Aguadilla: Vessels inspected, 2; bills of health issued, 7.

Humacao: Vessels inspected, 1; bills of health issued, 2.

Fajardo: Vessels inspected, 3; bills of health issued, 3.

Arroyo: Vessels inspected, 1; bills of health issued, 5.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS, SUBPORTS.

Mayaguez: 114 deaths, 16 of which were due to uncinariasis, 4 to anæmia, 20 to tuberculosis, 9 to bronchitis, 6 to broncho-pneumonia, and 4 to pneumonia.

Arecibo: 101 deaths, 4 due to uncinariasis, 10 to anæmia, 12 to tuberculosis, 3 to broncho-pneumonia, 15 to bronchitis, 7 to infantile tetanus, and 2 to pneumonia.

Aguadilla: 59 deaths, 5 due to uncinariasis, 12 to enteritis, 5 to tuberculosis, 4 to bronchitis, 4 to infantile tetanus, and 1 to pneumonia.

Humacao: 66 deaths, of which 6 were due to anemia, 7 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to dysentery, 3 to enteric fever, 4 to infantile tetanus, and 1 to tuberculosis.

Fajardo: 44 deaths, 2 due to broncho-pneumonia, 3 to anemia, 3 to rickets, and 3 to infantile tetanus. Enteric fever is also reported as the cause of a few deaths, but the exact number is not given.